# THE
# North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 171. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

## SHIPPING.

### NOTICE.

ON and after the *20th October*, the RATES OF FREIGHT to *Hongkong, India, Ceylon* and *The Straits*, per PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, will be as under, until further notice.

To *Hongkong* or *Canton*, Treasure ½ per cent, and Raw Silk $2½ per Bale.
To *India*, Treasure 1½ and Silk 4 per cent.
To *Ceylon*, 1½ and Silk 3½ per cent.
To *The Straits*, 1 and Silk 2½ per cent.

E. WARDEN,
*Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghai, 18th October, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

| | *17 feet draft and under.* | *over 17 to 18.* | *over 18.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W....... | 300 | 350 | 400 |
| From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks ..... | 150 | 175 | 200 |
| From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff* .. | 200 | 225 | 250 |

*And the same inwards.*

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOON & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
*Commander.*

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE GUN ROOM OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Ship *Spartan*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by EDWARD BARROW as their Mess-man or Steward during their stay at this Port.

H. M.'s Ship *Spartan*,
Shanghae, 5th October, 1853.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.
Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.
Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

### NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK CHAPMAN has been from this date admitted a Partner in our Firm, which now consists of Mr. ALEXANDER RIMINGTON, Mr. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. FREDERICK CHAPMAN.

LECKIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th September, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have this day established themselves in *Shanghae*, as Merchants, and Commission Agents, under the name and firm of HANBURY & Co.

WILLIAM CRAMPTON.
THOMAS HANBURY.
THOMAS CHRISTY, JR.
CHARLES PULLAN.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 1st June, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

### NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

## INSURANCES.

### EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*26 Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

### ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

## INSURANCES.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

### *GLOBE INSURANCE,*

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
*Directors.*

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER. Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

*The Whole Paid-Up and Invested; and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.*

### *CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.*

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
*Agents at Shanghae.*

### SUN FIRE OFFICE. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
*Managers,*

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents in China.*
China, August 1852.

### HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

### MARINE INSURANCE.
### *HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.*

*Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.*

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
*Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | GLEDSTANES & Co., | *London.* |
| ,, | LECKIE & Co., | *Bombay.* |
| ,, | SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., | *Calcutta.* |
| ,, | PARRY & Co., | *Madras.* |

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

### EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, March, 1852.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/ₒ per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

### THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
*Trustees.*
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

### MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | *Sea Risk.* Drs. | *Harbour Risk.* Drs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office,*........ | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company,* .... | 70,000 | 100,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society,*...... | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society,* ...... | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office.* | 25,000 | .. |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

### THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established 1813.)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London. 24th December, 1851.

## FOR SALE.

### P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
*SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

### JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

## FOR SALE.

### FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YBARI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

### EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCK-SKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.
Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

### JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

*Herald Office*, 15th Oct., 1853.

### JUST PUBLISHED PRICE $2.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT. by the Rev. J. EDKINS, B.A. To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office* or the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1853.

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

### FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

### FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

### PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

### ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

### FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

## HOUSES.

### TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

### GEO. F. HUBERTSON,

*INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;*
SHANGHAE.

*Residence*—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.'s.

*N.B.*—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

### ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG,
SHANGHAE.
*N.B.*—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

### JAMES WENDLER,

*SAIL-MAKER;*
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
*SHANGHAE.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

*SHANGHAE;*
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
*Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

### CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

*SHIP PROVISIONER;*
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

### H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

### EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

### R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
*N.B.*—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

### WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

**For Personal use,**
*(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)*

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

### JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

### PURIFY THE BLOOD.
### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
### PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1853.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The numerous public documents we have inserted in our issue of to-day—have necessarily postponed many papers until our next issue.

◆

NOTHING lately has afforded us more amusement, than observing the different aspects, in which the present Revolution in China, is occasionally viewed by the various leading Journals in England and India.—They tell us of incidents, we never heard of before; and supply information as original as it is authentic.

In a late number of the *Friend of India* (September 1st), there is a paragraph, which we should have been inclined to place under this category, had not the recent conduct of the American Authorities at this Port, given it in some measure, an air of probability if not of truth;—and which perhaps will confirm to many here and elsewhere, that their Policy has been and still is, to cast the mantle of protection over the Manchow Dynasty.

The article we allude to is headed *America or England?* and after warning the Islanders, that Jonathan is going a-head to any extent in these Eastern Seas, touches upon the Diplomacy of the two Anglo-Saxon Races in China, during the present struggle between the Emperor and people;—and says (what we believe to be true, and what we are proud to confirm:)—"The sympathies of the British officials and the English Community are obviously with the Insurgents," and that "this Policy, moreover, would appear to be approved of" in Downing Street, and then continues:—

> "The Americans on the other hand, appear to be convinced, that their best prospect of reaping advantage from the struggle, lies in establishing a sort of protectorate over the Manchow Dynasty. The Commissioner, it is said, has offered the Imperialists a loan of a Million of Dollars, and the report, even if incorrect, is a sufficient indication of the sentiments he is *believed to entertain.*"

We are not prepared of course to give credence to every Newspaper paragraph, and in this instance we would have passed it by unheeded, but after the letter we published on the 22nd October, from the Rebel Generalissimo Lew, to the various Consuls resident here, accusing the American Consul of stepping from his position as the representative of a friendly neutral power—and not only breaking the articles of war, but committing a breach of faith by obtaining the release of the ex-Taoutae as "a particular favor," and then supplying him with Guns and ammunition, taken from the *Antelope* to assist the "Manchow Thieves;" and also when we remember that the American Commissioner, in opposition to all the other Consuls and (by an interpretation of the Treaty *peculiarly his own*) has acknowledged a floating Custom-house, and recognised the right of the late Superintendent of Customs, to *receive* the Duties: although he neither holds the Seals of Office—nor has the means of collecting them—can we any longer doubt, that the Policy of the American Authorities in China is *unfairly* to support a Dynasty which, previous to the late disturbances, openly avowed, that every Barbarian should be excluded from the "Flowery Land?"—Strange infatuation! that the Representatives of a nation, which professes ever to be foremost in the march of improvement, and have themselves tasted the sweets of Civil and Religious Liberty — should by their acts proclaim they deny that Freedom to others which they themselves enjoy, and attempt to arrest the progress of a "purer Faith," which by emancipating the mind has already in some degree (through the Insurgents,) given promise that this vast Empire, would ere long receive "as Brothers," the Barbarians of the West.

But we cannot look upon the isolated acts of a Commissioner or Consul, as representing the Policy of an enlightened Republic. A new Era is dawning over China. The Civilization and Intellect of the Anglo-Saxon Races, having been brought into closer contact since the Treaty of 1842-43 with the understanding of the Masses; we find that they have misunderstood *us* and *we* have mistaken *them*; and that with a Liberal Government behind them, they would only be too glad to cancel for ever their worn out Policy of rigid exclusiveness.

History teaches us, that in every great Revolution of opinion—as dawn precedes day-light, so conviction is gradual. Some mind more powerful than the rest, slumbering perhaps for years, begins to doubt;—others join; men's minds begin to work;—good is distinguished from evil;—and then, as well may—

> "Dying clouds contend with growing light,"

as error, once perceived and acknowledged, resist the force of progressive Truth.

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FROM the very lengthy correspondence published to-day in our columns, regarding the right of the ex-Taoutae to be recognized *now* as Superintendent of Customs, our readers will perceive at a glance the unfair position in which, American Citizens have been placed by the American Authorities compared with the subjects of other Nations. H. B. M.'s Consul's reply is consistent with the position he originally took, and we are sure he must regret, ever having been tempted to act in concert with His Excellency Colonel Marshall, whose conduct during the whole emergency has been marked by inconsistences and incongruities, and has displayed an ignorance of International obligations, which the merest Tyro in Diplomacy could hardly be guilty of.

Every one is aware that Revenue Laws must be impartial. If this is rendered *impossible* by the weakness or absence of the Government which ought to impose them;—to enforce them on others *is illegal*. This is an axiom of common sense, and moral instinct, on which Law itself is founded.

It was on this ground, that we objected during the late crisis, to the Provisional Rules, because they did not bind the subject of every Foreign State. For how can a Treaty be binding or *International*, while Prussian and Austrian vessels leave the Port without paying any Duties, and the British Consul receives as security a Promissory note—which may never be called for—while American citizens, are forced by their authorities to pay in hard cash before their vessels can depart. Is this what Colonel Marshall, means by International obligations *under Treaty?*—If such a course of conduct is sanctioned by a representative of any Government, we are sure it cannot be by the Government itself—and the United States, will hold Col. Marshall "responsible for it."

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WE hear that a Mandarin yesterday by the ex-Taoutae's orders, attempted to take possession of (and no doubt will attempt again) to establish himself at the Custom-house on the Foreign ground. The guard stationed there from H. M. S. *Spartan*, of course, defeated the attempt. But the question naturally arises—if he should be allowed to do so, previous to his recapturing the city, does he not ostensibly collect Duties under Foreign protection? If not, we cannot of course prevent his possession being disputed by his present opponents, who now occupy the city. If we do interfere, then our position as a friendly *neutral* power is broken. So we sincerely trust that our Authorities will not be hoodwinked by Chinese Diplomacy and allow the civil war to be carried into our Homes and Hearths.

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THE letter of Doctor Medhurst, accompanying a petition from some villagers within a short distance of the foreign community, will be read with mingled feelings of horror and indignation!—That such dreadful atrocities can be committed and go unpunished in a country in which the Emperor and his high officials, are for ever publishing to the people their great love for them as the children of the great Emperor—whilst their acts as continually belie their professions — must render them the scoff and scorn of all well-thinking minds.

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THE thirty-two *To-tsang-chuen*, drag-net boats, that have recently arrived in port and now form a most important addition to the ex-Taoutae's fleet, have been hired, we learn, at Macao by the Chinese Government for six months certain, at $8 per man. The armament consists of 360 guns and 1,500 men; the men are fine stout fellows from the West coast and are believed to have been engaged in the piratical trade. A nice prospect for the peaceable inhabitants of the flowery land, to have such a set of marauders introduced amongst them.

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ON Sunday the ex-Taoutae came down to the foreign settlement with an armed force. He was remonstrated with, not to bring armed men into the foreign settlement and at length, requested the officer who accompanied him to order them back, and then proceeded without them to call upon the U. S. Commissioner.

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## CIRCULAR.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
*Shanghae, Oct. 24th*, 1853.

Under the instructions His E. Mr. Marshall, Commissioner of the United States the undersigned has addressed the accompanying letter to the Taoutae Woo, collector of Customs &c., requesting an immediate answer to a former letter; acknowledging the right of Woo, to collect the Imperial duties from American vessels and requesting to know the locality where the Custom-house officers would be established for the transaction of business.

The undersigned circulate the letter for the information of his countrymen and has to inform them that the provisional regulations will cease on the morning of the 28th, before which time he hopes to have the pleasure of informing them of the re-establishment of the Chinese Custom-house and the locality chosen for that purpose.

They will observe by the letter to Woo Taoutae, that vessels already partly laden will have the option of clearing under the provisional regulations, or through the Custom-house, and in order to give effect to this provision, he recommends that all consignees of such vessels should give notice of the fact to him prior to the morning of the 28th.

(Signed) EDWD. CUNNINGHAM,
*Vice-Consul, U.S.A.*

SHANGHAE, *October 24th*, 1853.

CUNNINGHAM, &c.,

I have as yet received no communication from you in answer to my last letter requesting you to indicate the locality where your officers would attend to the collection of Foreign Customs.

You are of course aware that the provisional arrangement established by me with the sanction of His Excellency the Commissioner of the United States was only to cover a sudden emergency and that it was by no means contemplated to make the United States officers, collectors of the Imperial Revenue for any time beyond the short space required for the Imperial officers to re-establish themselves with sufficient force to carry on their duties without danger of interruption.

That time has passed, you are here with a military power strong enough to give you security, the Viceroy has notified the United States Commissioner and you have notified me that you are ready to renew your functions.

I cannot any longer retain the responsibility of acting for you, especially as the danger would be incurred of giving grounds for a supposition that the United States Authorities would at any time undertake the care of the revenue from American commerce, whenever circumstances rendered it inconvenient or impossible for the Emperor's officers to perform their duty.

This was never contemplated in taking the recent steps, the only object being to give time to recover from an unforeseen and unexpected emergency.

I have therefore now to say that I consider the time has come for me to notify my countrymen that the provisional arrangements have ceased, and that they must perform the Custom-house business with your officers wherever they are to be found.

I shall delay their revocation for three days to give time for your answer which I trust will indicate the place where the business can be transacted.

As it seems just that those who have commenced to load their ships under the provisional regulations should not be placed at disadvantage with others who have just despatched theirs, I shall allow such ships as are partly loaded the option of clearing under the said regulations or through your Custom-house, but for all others and for them also if they choose the latter course, you must depend for the collection of their duties upon your own officers.

(Signed) EDWD. CUNNINGHAM,
*Vice-Consul United States.*

*To* WOO, *Taoutae, &c., &c., &c.*

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UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
*Shanghae, Oct. 28th*, 1853.

The undersigned begs to inform the Consignees of American Vessels that he has been notified by the Taoutae Woo, that for the present, the officers for the collection of Customs will be found on board the two Chinese men-of-war boats anchored off the point opposite the foreign settlement, and the said boats will hoist the Custom-house flag.

(Signed) EDWD. CUNNINGHAM,
*Vice-Consul, U.S.A.*

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Copy of letters addressed to the British, French, Portuguese, Dutch, Hamburgh and Prussian Consuls.—

SHANGHAE, *29th October*, 1853.

SIR,—In case we should desire to ship produce on board......vessels, may we beg to be informed whether you now recognise any Chinese Custom-house Establishment at this Port—and if so, where it is situated.—We are Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.

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*(No. 205.)*

BRITISH CONSULATE,
*Shanghae, 31st October*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to state in reply to your letter of the 29th instant, that no information has reached me from the Imperial Authorities of the re-establishment of a Custom-house at Shanghae, nor am I aware that any such is in existence.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
*H. B. M.'s Consul.*

*To* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.

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*Consulat de France a Changhai et*
*Ningpo, Chine Septentrionale.*

CHANGHAÏ, *le* 29 8bre, 1853.

MESSIEURS,—J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre de ce jour par la quelle vous me demandez, "supposé que vous trouviez "occasion de charger des marchandises sur des "bâtiments français, si je reconnais un bureau de "Douane Chinois, et, en tel cas, où il est situé."

Avant tout permettez-moi d'excuser par des raisons de convenances que vous apprécierez, je n'en doute pas, Messieurs, le silence que j'ai gardé jusqu'à ce jour sur une question, qui partage en ce moment plusieurs de mes honorables collègues, juges plus compétents que moi dans cette matière. Autant par les lumières et l'expérience que par l'importance des intérêts, c'est à-eux, en effet, que revenait de droit la difficile tâche de la résoudre.

Aujourd'hui devant votre interpellation la même réserve ne m'est plus permise; voici donc ma réponse.

Le bureau de Douane Chinoise, le seul que je reconnusse à Changhaï, *ayant été détruit par les indigènes eux-mêmes*, jusqu'à ce qu 'il ait été rétabli, et qu' une autorité pour en faire les perceptions, conformément aux traités, ait été préposé et reconnue, je me crois pleinement libre de laisser entrer et sortir les navires de ma nation en toute franchise de droits.

Veuiller agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

EDAN,
*Le Consul par interim.*

*A* Messieurs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.

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SHANGHAI, *29th October*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of to-day, requesting to be informed in case you should desire to ship Produce on board Portuguese or Dutch Vessels, whether I now recognise any Chinese Custom-house Establishment at this Port, I have to state, that I do not yet know of any having been re-established, nor the residence of the "Superintendent of Customs."—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedt. servt.,

T. C. BEALE,
*H. M. F. M.'s Consul and*
*Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.*

*To* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.
*Shanghai.*

SHANGHAE, *October 31st*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, asking of me, "in case you should desire to ship pro-" "duce on board of Prussian Vessels, whether I" "now recognise any Chinese Custom-house" "Establishment at this Port, and if so where" "it is situated."

To which I have to reply, that to the best of my knowledge there is no Chinese official here, properly qualified to collect the Revenue of the Port, and not having been informed of the Re-establishment of the Custom-house, I do not recognise anything of the kind as existing here at present, and cannot inform you where it is.—And I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

D. O. KING,
*H. P. M.'s Vice-Consul.*

*To* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.

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HAMBURGH CONSULATE,
*Shanghae, 31st October*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th requesting me to inform you in the case of your wishing to ship produce on board Hamburgh vessels whether I now recognize any Chinese Custom-house at this Port, and if so where it is situated.

In reply I beg to state that I have not received any notification that the *Custom-house* ESTABLISHMENT is re-instated nor am I aware that it is known where even the Superintendent of Customs is to be found.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOGG,
*Hamburgh Consul.*

Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
& WETMORE & Co.

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SHANGHAE, *31st Octobers*, 1853.

We beg to enclose for your information, copies of letters which we have received from the representatives of Great Britain, France, Portugal, Holland, Prussia, and Hamburgh, in reply to our enquiry whether "in case we desired to Ship in Vessels under any of the above flags, the said representatives recognised any Custom-house Establishment, and if so, where situated?"

You will observe that all have replied in the negative, and such being the case, it is not unreasonable in us to demand that American vessels be placed upon the same footing.

By the course you have adopted, American vessels are effectually debarred from procuring freights at this Port, as it is not likely that any shippers will be found, willing to pay duties in Sycee, when, under any other flag, they can clear their ships by granting promissory notes, respecting the ultimate collection of which, strong doubts are entertained.

From the tenor of your Public Notifications, we learn that your proceedings are sanctioned by H. E. Col. Marshall, who, we understand, leaves this Port per Steamer. We have therefore respectfully to request that you will immediately lay this case before him, and in the meantime, on the part of our constituents, as well as ourselves, we have to record our solemn protest against your recognition of a floating Custom-house, which may be driven away at any moment, as an act seriously detrimental to American interests.—We are Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.

*To* E. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
*U. S. Vice-Consul, Shanghae.*

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UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
*Shanghae, Nov. 1st*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 31st ultimo, with its enclosures has been received, and having laid it as you desired, before H. E. the United States Commissioner, I now have the honor to enclose the correspondence for your information.

The Honble. Mr. Marshall's letter will recall to your minds the fact that the Treaty of the United States with China effectually provides against any exclusive advantages to other flags, and I believe that reflection will induce you to concur in the opinion that as regards the interests in your charge you can safely trust to the policy of rigidly adhering to its provisions, as a line of conduct consistent alike with private interests and public morality.—I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWD. CUNNINGHAM,
*Vice-Consul, U.S.A.*

*To* Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
SMITH, KING & Co.
WETMORE & Co.
BULL, NYE & Co.

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*(Official.)*

SHANGHAE, *November 1st*, 1853.

SIR,—I received last evening your note which encloses a communication from several Mercantile firms of the city composed of citizens of the United States. This letter *demands* that American vessels shall be placed on the same footing with the vessels of other foreign Powers, by a change in the policy, I have heretofore instructed you to pursue. In other words, it is a demand that you shall refuse to recognise the right of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs to collect duties at Shanghae according to treaty stipulations and the former practice.

You will communicate to those citizens that their demand cannot be complied with, and that I see nothing in the correspondence they have requested you to submit to my perusal which sheds any new light upon the path of my duty. The letters of the Consuls fall far short of the point from which an inference can be drawn that they will disregard such regulations as shall be established for the collection of the Chinese Customs. They merely state that as yet they have not been notified officially of the re-establishment of the Custom-house, or the place of business of the Superintendent of Customs *you have been*, and that makes the difference between your case and theirs.

Whenever there shall be a practical discrimination against American tonnage by the Chinese Authorities at Shanghae there will be found in the treaty such provisions as will enable me to apply an ample remedy, without delay, and without loss to the shipping interest of the United States, and it will be my official duty to do so. At present I see no sound reason to apprehend any danger of such result, I recognise the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghae as "properly qualified to collect the Revenue at this port," and it is my wish that the public Authority of the United States in China should afford all proper facilities to him and his official subordinates in the transaction of business.

It is my purpose to perform punctiliously every obligation assumed by the United States by the Treaty and to refrain from embarrassing the public administration of Chinese affairs by throwing unnecessary obstacles in the way. No precedent—no example furnished by other Powers will induce me to forego the faithful and honest execution of our plain international obligations.—I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed) HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

*To* EDWD. CUNNINGHAM, Esquire,
*Vice-Consul, U.S.A.*
*Shanghae.*

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*To the Editor of the*
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I forward to you the artless but harrowing petition of six honest villagers. Besides these my doors are beset by weeping widows and heart-broken mothers, whose husbands and sons have been cruelly murdered by these ruthless vagabonds, who are too cowardly to face the foe, but who have the audacity to violate women in open day, and strew the fields with the dead bodies of their natural protectors. These are not idle tales, but startling facts, and rest upon the most credible testimony. The poor people thus abused and butchered have no method of making their complaints heard in the proper quarter. The petition is, indeed, addressed to the high officers of the imperial government, but the petitioners dare not present it. If they venture within the precincts of the Imperial camp, they are cut down without mercy, and their heads exposed on a pole. Amongst the foreign community, however, they will find sympathizers, and knowing that every honest bosom will burn with indignation at the hearing of these atrocities, I have translated the petition and send it for insertion in your journal, hoping that some method may be adopted for their relief. Lew,* to whose band these wretches belong, told me, that his bowels yearned over the dear inhabitants of the place, who were in fact the children of the great Emperor, and that it was purely out of compassion to them, and lest perhaps he might injure one honest man among the many rogues, that he did not scale the walls and take the city on the first day of his arrival. The man's cowardice is only equalled by his hypocrisy.—I am, yours &c.,

W. H. MEDHURST.

November 1st, 1853.

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* The Imperial Commissioner.

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*The Petition of Luh-yu-ch'hang, Yaou-kwei-leang, Yeh-fung-chun, Chin-sze-hang, Kin-ping-chin, and Wang-hung-chun, with many others, who reside in the various tythings of the 27th hundred, and have to complain of robbery, rape, murder, and arson, imploring that steps may be taken to repress further outrage and save the lives of the people.*

We, the above-named people, living in the quiet villages of the various tythings of the 27th, and the 4th tything of the 25th hundred, two or three miles distant from the city of Shanghae, depend upon husbandry and weaving for our support, without mixing in any outside disturbances. But recently, on the 30th of October last, in the afternoon, the volunteer soldiers belonging to the contingent from Hoo-kwang, came suddenly in a body, armed with weapons, and rushed upon our villages, entering into our several houses, to plunder our property; and when we reasoned the matter with them, they answered by scorn and proceeded to ravish our females; when we further pointed out the evil of their proceedings, they immediately beheaded Wang-chang-kin, and Wang-keen-ke, while they stabbed to death Tseen-king-fang, Chang-ho-kwang, and How-seih-ch'hang, besides wounding nine others, both male and female. They then burnt down our houses amounting to 77 apartments, a list of which is appended to this petition. Just in the midst of our calamity an English gentleman happened fortunately to pass by, at the sight of whom the volunteer soldiers dispersed and returned to their camp. Besides the above atrocities, the soldiers have been in the habit of going about in companies of three or four, and whenever they could spy opportunity, they have seized upon passers-by, whose clothes they have violently taken away, and robbed them of their money: when the least unwillingness has been manifested, they have seized the individuals and demanded large sums for their redemption, so that travellers have not dared pass by. We the petitioners thought we were very unhappy in lighting upon troublous times, when the rebels overran the country; and seeing the imperial troops come, we hoped that those would be swept away. Little did we think, however, that we should have to endure the robbery, rape, arson and murder above detailed. Our lives are now in the greatest danger, and the cry of complaint is heard throughout the whole country: on this account we have dared to prefix our names to the present petition, and pray in a body the great officers to compassionate the poor people, *who are after all the foundation of the country.* We implore your gracious attention to this request, and pray you to repress these volunteer soldiers, commanding them to obey the laws, and protect the people. A most fervent petition. Heen-fung, 3d year, 10th month, 1st day. (November 1st, 1853.)

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THE following letter to Capt. Fishbourne, R.N., was numerously signed by the foreign Community of Shanghae on his leaving this Port:—

SHANGHAI, *17th September*, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—Understanding that you are about to take your departure from this Port—we are anxious to express to you the deep sense we entertain of your active, and energetic services during the critical period of your stay in Shanghae—when, in consequence of the events convulsing the Empire of China—foreign interests have been so deeply affected.

Adverting to the period of your arrival here, we beg to convey to you our full appreciation of your prompt and efficient aid in the measures of defence then adopted, in the belief of the near approach of a Rebel army, while your admirable arrangements and vigilance since the capture of the City of Shanghai by the Insurgents, on the 7th instant, gave us assurance that we might look with confidence to the result of the struggle if an attack upon the foreign settlement had been made.

While, therefore, regretting your departure—we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without tendering you our thanks—and our cordial wish for your health, and continued prosperity.—We remain, &c., &c.,

*To* Captain E. G. FISHBOURNE,
*H. B. M.'s Steam Sloop Hermes.*

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H. M.'s STEAM SLOOP *Hermes*,
AMOY, *1st Oct.*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged by your kind communication of the 19th ultimo, and trust you will pardon me for not having answered it before, but I was on the point of sailing when I received it and was afraid of losing the tide.

I value this disinterested expression of your opinion the more, as a further assurance of the zeal and steadiness displayed by the Officers and men of H. M.'s Steam Sloops *Hermes*, and *Salamander* under my orders.

The knowledge that our services have been so fully appreciated by so independent and influential a community, cannot but be a useful stimulant, as well as a high gratification, and for which allow me to offer you, sincere thanks, both for myself, the Officers, and men, employed under my orders.

With every kind wish allow me to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, yours very sincerely,

E. G. FISHBOURNE.
*Captain.*

*To*, The Merchants and others
Residents of Shanghae.

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In our present number we present to our readers the continuation of that portion of the Bishop of Victoria's recent Charge to his clergy, which referred to

## THE NATIONAL RELIGION OF CHINA,

AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF

*The Proper Word for Translating "God" into the Chinese Language.*

(Concluded from No. 170.)

IV.—Our proposed historical sketch leads me next to notice the course of the Roman-Catholic Missionaries, who arrived in China in the 16th century.

And at this point, we have to bear in mind that about one thousand years after Christ a change had taken place in the views of a considerable portion of the literati of China. In the time of the Sung dynasty, a new literary sect of materialists had arisen and acquired influence over the national mind. This deterioration in the national philosophy is thus noticed by Du Halde in his History of China:—

> "The sect of the learned may very properly be said to be of two classes. The *first* are those who pay little regard to the Commentaries of the Moderns, but have the same notions of the Supreme Being, the Author of the Universe, as the old Chinese, that is, the Chinese who lived since *Fo-hi*, and before the time of these new Commentators. The *second* are those who neglecting the text, seek the sense of the ancient doctrine in the glosses of the new Commentators, and adhering, like them, to a new philosophy, are desirous of gaining a reputation from their confused and dark notions. They are willing to persuade people that they are able to explain the manner of the production and government of the world by material causes, and yet they would still be thought the true disciples of Confucius."(19)

The most celebrated of these modern Commentators was *Choo-foo-tsze*, who lived between seven and eight hundred years ago. He was the leader of what is called by the early Romanist Missionaries, the atheo-political sect in China. He gives utterance to many absurd notions on the Cosmogony, equalled by many Europeans in ancient and modern times, who have invented irrational theories respecting the Creation and then palmed these demiurgic functions upon *God*, as a mere fiction of their own imagination. This modern materialist Commentator may have stated various things about heaven, earth, and man, as a Triad power in nature. Passages may possibly be adduced in which he speaks of a vital energy *(shin)* being diffused throughout matter. But we must be slow in admitting the conclusion that he therefore speaks of an omnipresent *shin*, in the sense of "*God*." We must be cautious also in taking the disquisitions of *Choo-foo-tsze* and his atheo-political school as a fair exponent of the views of sages who flourished 1,500 years before their time;—in the same way as we should not admit Strauss and his followers,—even if all Germany were infected by his heresy,—to be the proper exponents of the teaching of Jesus Christ and the doctrines of the New Testament 1,800 years ago. The views of some of the most eminent Chinese scholars and statesmen in former and at the present time,—it will be shown,—are opposed to the views of this atheo-political school: and even if it were otherwise, it would not affect the question of the *word* for "God," but simply show that as to their knowledge of the *Being*, they have much to learn and to unlearn; and that Christian Missionaries have to adopt the words of St. Paul—"Him, "whom ye ignorantly worship, make we "known unto you."

Such was the state of the two literary parties at the period of the arrival of the Roman-Catholic Missionaries in China. The learned Jesuit Missionaries, who, by their scientific attainments acquired so great an influence at the Imperial Court,—appear never to have bestowed even a thought upon the term *shin* as the appropriate word for "*God*." On the contrary, they employed *Teen* and *Shang-te* for the God of Christians. Amid the controversies which afterwards for more than a century divided the Romish Missionaries, the term *shin* appears never to have found any advocates; and it soon fell into and has ever since occupied its place in their theological nomenclature as the term for "*spirit*." The Roman-Catholics have preceded Protestant Christians throughout the eighteen provinces, and stereotyped the usage of *shin* in the sense of "spirit" in a theological literature which for 800 years has been widely diffused in China. The third Person in the blessed Trinity is called therein *shing* SHIN, the Holy *Spirit*: the human soul is called SHIN *te*, a *spiritual* substance: angels are called *teen* SHIN, celestial *spirits*: the common designation of a Romish padre is SHIN *foo*, a *spiritual* father.

The term usually employed for the true God was *Teen* (Heaven); but the Missionaries of the Dominican order who subsequently arrived in China, opposed their scruples to the use of a term, which was ordinarily applied to the material heavens or to a mere principle (le) of order, or destiny, pervading the material Universe. The controversy was carried on not between the two opposite terms of *Shang-te* and *shin*, but between *Teen* (Heaven) and *Teen-choo* (the Heavenly Lord or Lord of Heaven). At the commencement of the 18th century a Papal bull gave the decision against *Teen* and in favour of *Teen-choo* as the Christian word for God; and from the year 1715 the latter term has been in universal use amongst the Romanists.

It is important, however, to bear in mind that the Papal decision in favour of *Teen-choo* (the Lord of Heaven) was directed more against *Teen* (Heaven) than *Shang-te* (the Supreme Potentate); and was intended to establish the idea of a personal intelligent Ruler of the Universe as against the materialism of *Choo-foo-tsze* and his heterodox followers among the Chinese literati.

The term *Shang-te* was used interchangeably with *Teen-choo* by some of the most eminent of the earlier Native converts. There is now extant on a marble-slab at the Jesuits' Church now in ruins outside the Southern Gate of the city of Shanghae,—a lengthened Chinese inscription, being a transcript of the Apology on behalf of the Jesuits presented to the emperor *Wan-lih* of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1617, by Paul Seu—a Native Roman-Catholic Christian of great celebrity, who filled some of the highest offices in the Imperial Court.(20)

In that document the sacred name of the Deity is expressed three times by *Teen-choo*:—three times by *Shang-te*:—and four times by *Teen*.

Those who are unanimous in regarding the concurrent testimony and example of the Jews, the Nestorians, the Mahomedans, and the Roman-Catholics — as conclusive against the admission of the term *shin* in the sense of "God,"—may nevertheless possibly differ in opinion as to the expediency of adopting the term *Shang-te*, which appears to have received no very decided countenance or support from any of our monotheistic predecessors except the Jews.

If there be any doubt—any danger of confusion—any risk of wounding the conscience of those who are weak—in adopting the term *Shang-te*,—the alternative is easy and the remedy lies within reach in the term *Teen-choo*. The latter term has acquired by long-established usage a permanent place in the language of the country; and has obtained currency in a religion, whose baptized followers probably form nearly one thousandth part of the whole population of the empire.

The following notice of the views of [illegible] emperor *Kang-he*, the second of the [illegible]chow Tartar dynasty and one of the [illegible]t enlightened monarchs who ever ruled China,—will be regarded with interest, on the relative merits of these two terms:—

> "One day he" (the emperor *Kang-he*) "said to Father Verbiest his mathematician.—'Why do you not speak of God as we do? People would be less set against your religion. You call him *Teen-choo*, and we call him *Shang-te*. Is it not the same thing? Will you leave the use of a good word because people give false interpretations to it?' 'My lord,' said the Father, 'I know 'that your Majesty does follow the old doctrine of 'China, which several doctors have forsaken; and 'if we should use their words, they would fancy 'we believe as they believe; but if your Majesty 'will by a proclamation publicly declare that the 'word *Shang-te* signifies the same in effect, that 'the Christians mean by *Teen-choo*, we are ready 'to make use of any one of them as soon as the 'other.' He liked the father's answer, but reasons of state hindered him from following his advice."(21)

We now approach the period of Protestant Missions and proceed to inquire into the course pursued by the first Missionaries in the early part of the present century. Before we consider this part of our proposed historical investigation,—it may be well to quote the views of two eminent living Chinese statesmen as instances of the prevalent ideas of the more intelligent Chinese scholars respecting *Shang-te*; the more especially as several pious and conscientious Protestant Missionaries have had scruples and regarded the term *Shang-te* as possessing idolatrous associations and being a mere Jupiter or chief god of the Chinese pantheon.

The late Dr. Gutzlaff who was anxious to discourage such a view, and who employed the term *Shang-te* throughout his translation of the whole Bible for "God."—(using *shin* for "*spirit*," especially for the third Person in the blessed Trinity)—sent to me a few weeks before his death the Chinese originals of the following extracts from the diplomatic correspondence of the celebrated *Keying*—who, in his capacity of Imperial Commissioner and Vice-Roy of the Two Kwang provinces, long filled a prominent place in imperial favour and in the respect of foreigners.

During the negotiations between the British and the Chinese, he thus appeals to *Shang-te* in attestation of his veracity and sincerity, as to a Being, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent, the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked.—

> "If you will not believe me, there is a God *(Shang-te)* above, who hears my words."—"Everything I say comes from my inmost heart, as God *(Shang-te)* is witness."—"If I utter a single word of falsehood, may God *(Shang-te)* not be propitious!"—"If there is a single word of pretence, may God (Shang-te) behold it!"

One other quotation will suffice. It is taken from a published account of an interview held by me in 1850 with His Excellency *Seu ke-yu*, the then Governor of Fo-keen province and a well-known Native writer on the Geography and History of Foreign nations. Among the positions maintained by that illustrious Native author and statesman, are the following:—(22)

> 1. "*Shang-te* conveys to the Chinese mind the idea, not of an idol, or of one of their *shin-ming*, but of one universal Ruler of the world—the same being as *Teen-choo*, the God of Western nations."
>
> 2. "*Teen-choo*, 'the Lord of Heaven,'—is a term universally known in general usage throughout the Chinese empire as the God of Christian nations."
>
> 3. "The primary and essential idea conveyed by the term "*shin*," is something [illegible] and immaterial, *woo hing*."
>
> 4. "The *Shang-te* of China, and the *Teen-choo* of Christian nations cannot be reckoned among the *shin* on the ground of being included among worshipped objects, but may be called a *shin*, as an invisible and incorporeal being, *woo hing*."

I now proceed to notice, in concluding this historical inquiry, the course adopted by the first Protestant Missionaries in the early part of the present century. They were led to adopt the word *shin* for "God."

And here I cannot avoid observing how trifling an incident at the commencement of a Mission is sometimes pregnant with consequences of immeasurable magnitude. The accidental discovery of a Chinese M. S. translation of portions of the New Testament by Dr. Morrison in the British Museum led that distinguished Missionary to adopt "*shin*"—the term for the spirits and demi-gods of China—for the true God; and involved the succeeding generation of Missionaries, naturally desirous of treading in his footsteps, in great and almost inextricable difficulty. The authorship of that translation remains doubtful. If it were the work of a Roman-Catholic Missionary, it must have been of one of the earliest of their number; for the term *shin* used therein for "God" never obtained any sanction from the body of Roman-Catholic Missionaries; and moreover, in that same M. S. the difficulty of employing the term *shin* for "*God*" is made manifest by the translator frequently employing the same term also for "*spirit*." In the beginning of St. John's gospel the word "God" is everywhere rendered by *shin*; but in John IV., 24, an important variation occurs and the same translator renders thus; "God (*Choo*, Lord) is a *spirit (shin)*."

Morrison accordingly adopted this term *shin* for "*God*," (using it, however, occasionally for "*spirit*"). In this he was followed by his great coadjutor Milne; and also by Marshman, who had not himself the advantage of ever visiting China.

The following are among examples of the use of the word *shin* by Morrison in his translation of the Holy Scriptures—printed sixteen years after his first arrival in China:—"three unclean *spirits* (shin)" "like frogs," (Revelation XVI., 13):—"*spirits* (shin) of devils," (Reveln. XVI., 14):—"seven other *spirits* (shin) more" "wicked than himself," (Matthew XII., 45).

Sometimes even in the same sentence he is peculiar in his usage of the term, both in the sense of "*God*" and in that of "spirit." He calls the third Person of the Trinity in 2 Corinthians III., 17, *shin che shing shin*—"the Holy *Spirit* (shin) of *God* (shin)." He applies the term both to "God" and the human "*spirit*" in Luke I., 47. "My *spirit*" "(shin) hath rejoiced in *God* (shin) my" "Saviour."

Still more remarkable is his usage of the term, *shin*, not only for the *human spirit*, but also for the *spirit* (anima) *of brutes*—even where, in so doing he had not to follow in the beaten track of previous translators. He renders Galatians VI., 18, "The grace of our Lord Jesus "Christ be with your *spirit* (shin)." He renders Ecclesiastes III., 21, "Who "knoweth the *spirit* (shin) *of man* that "goeth upward; and the *spirit* (shin) *of* "*the beast* that goeth downward to the "earth?"

Thus it appears that Morrison, who has been often deemed the great authority for the exclusive usage of *shin* as the translation of *theos* and *elohim*, is found on close examination to employ the term *shin* in the Holy Scriptures in five various senses:—1. "*God*":—2. the Holy "*Spirit*":—3. dæmoniacal "*spirits*":—4. the human "*spirit*":—and 5, the vital "*spirit*" of brutes; and that too, in a language destitute of inflexion and the definite article. The disadvantages of these early translators were doubtless great: but while we honour their devotion and appreciate their labours, we cannot but notice the difficulties which they have bequeathed to their successors in this particular instance, and express a belief that their example strengthens, rather than weakens, the view of the term *shin* held by our monotheistic predecessors in China;—the Jews, the Nestorian Christians, the Mahomedans, and the Roman-Catholics. There exist strong grounds for presuming that Morrison and Milne before their death felt the untenableness of their position; and in the tracts composed by each of them shortly before their death, the term *Shang-te* is occasionally employed; or when *shin* is used, the adjunct *teen* (heaven) is appended in the sense of "*Spiritual Heaven*." Sometimes also they employ the phrase *shin-teen shang-te*.

Dr. Morrison lived to revisit his native land; and at a memorable Anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1824, presented in person the great achievement of Missionary labour—the translation of the whole Bible into Chinese by himself and Dr. Milne. I abstain from bringing this historical survey lower than the past generation and would exclude all mention of living names who have mingled in this question. There were, however, those who even then viewed the translation of Morrison and Milne with anxious forebodings; and nearly thirty years ago the voice of the greatest of European Sinologues was raised against the term therein employed for "*God*." The remarks of the learned Abel Remusat, late professor of Chinese in the University of Paris, published in the year 1825, are so appropriate to the present aspect of the question in China,—that I shall quote them at length as a final summary of our historical review:—

> "We refer to the dispute which arose about the end of the 17th century, in respect to some points of the doctrine of the Chinese, and some expressions which the Jesuit Missionaries have been accused of admitting into the language of religion and applying to Christian ideas in an erroneous sense. One of these expressions, upon which the discussion was most animated and prolonged, was the word "*Shang-te*,"—Supreme Ruler,—by which we are not sure that the Chinese understood well a God spiritual, Infinite, the Creator and Almighty. In spite of all which was then said upon this subject, the learned Missionaries who had employed this expression in their Chinese works, did not rest convinced that it had in all or even in the greater number of the ancient writings the sense which the Chinese materialists had recently given to it. Nevertheless to avoid all confusion upon a matter of such importance, they agreed for the future to replace the equivocal word *Shang-te*,—Supreme Ruler,—by the words *Teen-choo*, "Lord of Heaven;" which had the advantage of making a contrast with the word *Teen*, consecrated in some sense as the name of the material heaven of the philosophers and the learned. Since that time, all the Missionaries who have written in Chinese, have designated God by the name *Teen-choo*,—Jesus Christ by that of *Teen-choo yih-tze*, the only Son of the Lord of Heaven,—and the Christian religion by *Teen-choo keaou*, the religion of the Lord of Heaven. These expressions have passed into the language, and the Chinese never employ any other in speaking of Christians and the objects of their worship, in their books on history, geography and politics."
>
> "There should be very powerful reasons for making a change in these terms, and if such a determination be formed,—there is not any expression which can replace the term *Teen-choo* with more advantages than the term *Shang-te*. But there is assuredly no term which can be less suitable in all respects, more inaccurate, more false, more opposed to the Christian ideas of all sects, than the term *Shin* which the English Missionaries substitute for it."
>
> "*Shin*, according to the Dictionaries is the *living man* in contradistinction from the *dead man*; the *mind* in contradistinction from the *body*; that which is *subtle* in opposition to that which is *gross*; it marks the *excellent*, the *spiritual*, that which is *superior to man*. A king, a philosopher, who much surpasses others, would be called *shin*."(23)

Professor Remusat afterwards adverts to the scruples and objections of the Protestant Missionaries against employing the same term for "God" with the Roman-Catholics. He thus animadverts on these scruples with special allusion to some remarks contained in the writings of the late Dr. Milne; and his remarks are quoted with less hesitation, inasmuch as those who may be more properly considered as Milne's survivors and successors in the public Society with which he himself was connected, have unanimously retraced their steps so far as to replace *shin* (the Chinese term for "God" which chiefly called forth the Professor's remarks) by the term *Shang-te*, and to employ *shin* only in the sense of "*spirit*" and especially the Holy "Spirit:"—

> "Thus it is in order to avoid being [illegible]ed with the disciples of our Missionaries, [illegible] of the Protestant Communion have abandoned a received term, admitted into China, known by all the world, and generally comprehended in its true sense; and which they have replaced by a new, equivocal and vague term; and which, in our view, has not in the most elevated of its senses ever had the signification of "*God*," but merely of "*spirit*." It is in order to distinguish themselves from Christians who have preceded them in the preaching of the gospel that they have been willing to leave the beaten track which was open to them and to change language which a great nation had been accustomed to hear. They have run the risk of rendering unintelligible all the passages of the Bible, where there is any question about the true God, and of attacking the essence of Christianity in the very same texts, which are its support; and this too, through fear of being taken for Catholics, not while assailing the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Church, but while expressing those fundamental truths, the knowledge of which is the bond that unites all Christian communions without exception. We doubt whether such a course will obtain the approval of men who ardently desire, without distinction of sect, that God's word may be made known to heathen nations, and that they may be able to read the gospel in all the languages and dialects of the world."
>
> "The extreme importance of the subject which we have been discussing, will be our excuse with those who may think that we have devoted too much space or attached too much interest to this discussion."
>
> "The estimable man, whom we have opposed, has unhappily ceased to live, and the unfortunate error which we censure in him, may perhaps be repaired by those who have survived him. It is to be desired that a futile sentiment of literary vanity may not divert them from an indispensable amelioration, and that in the subsequent editions of the Chinese Bible, the improper term *shin* may be replaced—either by the term *Teen-choo* which the Riccis and the Premares had adopted,—or by the term *Shang-te* which Milne himself regarded as the most suitable, and which he would really have preferred, if it had been possible to consult him, when the first books of the New Testament were sent to the press."(24)

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My reverend brethren,—Since the substance of the foregoing historical sketch was written, the remarkable and unexpected religious movement in the interior of China has occurred to settle this question and to take it virtually out of our hands.

Some of us may have been disposed individually to regret that the early Protestant Missionaries so hastily abandoned the Roman-Catholic term which had been for above 200 years employed for the "God" of Christians.

Amid the divided opinions which have of late prevailed on the subject of the opposite terms *shang-te* and *shin*, and the confusion of evangelical teaching caused thereby,—there may have been also not a few of us who were willing to encourage the adoption of some intermediate term (even on independent grounds less eligible) which, by mutual concessions of opinion, might have the effect of uniting all Protestant Missionaries in the usage of the same term for "God." But such a course appears to me to be no longer open to consideration. The Native Christian leaders have decided the matter for themselves and for us.

Such a prayer as the following (together with numerous other similar usages already quoted)—offered up daily throughout the army and camp of Tae-ping-wang; one who seems not unlikely ere long to sit as a professedly Christian prince on the throne of China,—and addressed to the one true God our Heavenly Father, through the merits of the one Redeemer, for the gift of the one sanctifying Spirit,—is a providential intimation which I feel bound to acknowledge in favour of the term Shang-te.

May the time speedily arrive when such a prayer shall arise from every Chinese soul! Christ's kingdom would then have already come in China.—

*"A prayer to God (Shang-te) for morning or evening:—*

> "I thine unworthy son (or daughter) kneeling down on the ground, pray to thee, the great God (Shang-te) our heavenly Father, that thou wouldst grant me thy merciful protection, and constantly bestow upon me thy Holy Spirit, to change my wicked heart, and never more allow me to be deceived by dæmoniacal influences; but perpetually regarding me with favour, that thou wouldst for ever deliver me from the evil one, through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly brother, the Lord Jesus, who redeemed us from sin. I also pray thee the great God (Shang-te), our Father who art in heaven, that thy will may be done on earth as it is done in heaven. That thou wouldst look down and grant this my request, is my heart's sincere desire."(25)

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(19) Du Halde, vol. III, p. 67.

(20) The Chinese original and the English translation of the document are given at length in *Chinese Repository*, vol. XIV., p.p. 118-135.

(21) Le Comte, p.p. 343-344. This request of Verbiest to Kang-he was somewhat unreasonable. But it is a remarkable feature of the present age that we are privileged to witness the request made by Father Verbiest to the emperor Kang-he nearly 200 years ago, at length voluntarily fulfilled by the present claimant of the Imperial throne, as will be seen in the quotations contained in the earlier pages of this Charge:—e.g.

"The great God (Shang-te) is the Universal Father of all men throughout the world. China, which is near to us, is governed and regulated by the same God (Shang-te); foreign nations which are far away, are under the same rule."

"The fact is, that according to the histories of both the Chinese and foreign nations, the important duty of worshipping the great God (Shang-te), in the early ages of the world, several thousand years ago, was alike practised both by Chinese and foreigners. But the various nations in the West have practised this duty up to the present time, while the Chinese practised it only up to the Tsin and Han dynasties; since which time they have erroneously followed the devil's ways, &c."

(22) See London *Athenæum*, March, 1851.

(23) Mélanges Asiatiques par M. Abel Remusat (Paris 1825) vol. I., p.p. 6-7. (translated).

(24) Mélanges Asiatiques, vol. I., p.p. 25-26.

(25) From the "Book of Religious Precepts of the Tae-ping dynasty."

In these religious manifestoes of Tae-ping-wang some few expressions, quoted from former Protestant Missionary tracts, appear at first sight to afford specimens of a higher usage of the term *shin*. Dr. Medhurst's published remarks, however, on the subject appear to me convincing. I believe that it will be found that—

1. Throughout the numerous forms of prayer to God there is no instance of any petition being addressed to *shin*.

2. There is no instance of *shin* alone without adjunct, in the sense of "God," forming the subject of a sentence throughout these twelve little volumes.

3. There are not a few instances in which the term *shin* is therein employed in a sense that cannot possibly be higher than that of "spirit," human as well as angelic.

4. The word *Shang-te* is used 547 times therein for the Supreme Being, in passages where it would be only the simple and natural mode of translating the idea conveyed by *elohim* and *theos*; and not as a mere "title of honour" applied to the Deity.

Added to this—it is universally admitted that throughout the whole range of Chinese classical literature, there is not one instance of *shin* being employed absolutely and without another word, for the Supreme Being.

DURING the last week shots have passed dangerously near more than one member of the community, who have not unnaturally connected the circumstance with the notice given some days since by the Chinese authorities that the insurgents had purchased foreign disguises in which they were expected to attack the Imperial troops.

The subject has been of course brought to the Consul's attention and we understand that the unnecessary danger to foreigners is matter of correspondence, with the issue of which we shall doubtless be shortly acquainted. Samqua's solicitude for success and, of course, for foreign safety has induced him to address the foreign Consuls on the subject of removing the merchant vessels at anchor so as to give free scope to the operations of his marine. It is needless to observe that while his fleet have room enough to pass our shipping without incommoding them, the quarter in which they must manœuvre, if they are to manœuvre at all, is precisely that in which the foreign shipping does not lie. He has been reminded of this fact, and we suspect that if it should again escape his memory, the French man-of-war will recal it to his recollection. The proceedings of the *Cassini* with reference to the *Eliza* yesterday evening justify our anticipations on this head.

LATEST "PEKING GAZETTES,"—Under date 6th of October—announce the arrival of the Insurgents at Lung-ping (lat. 37-deg. 25-min. North, and long. 114-deg. 54-min. East), and Pih-heang (lat. 37-deg. 27-min. North, and long. 114-deg. 54-min. East) in Pih Chih-le; the Imperialists had retired to Kwang-ping, leaving the Insurgents *between them and the Capital.* Nah-urh-king-gnih, the Imperial Commissioner had been disgraced.

*(No. 26.)*

British Consulate,
*Shanghae, November 2d*, 1853.

## NOTIFICATION.

The annexed correspondence with H. E. *Woo*, Taoutae, respecting the establishment of a provisional Custom-house afloat, and the collection of Duties, is circulated for general information.

The Consignees of British Ships and others concerned, will take notice that pending reference to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary at Hongkong and the receipt of His Excellency's instructions, the provisional rules at present in force will continue to be acted upon.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
*Consul.*

*To the British Mercantile Community.*
Shanghae.

WOO, *Superintendent of Maritime Customs, Taoutae of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit, &c., &c., makes a Communication in obedience to instructions received by him:—*

The loss of Shanghae, the demolition of the New Custom-house, and your vicarious and provisional regulation of the Customs having been in their own order of time reported by me to the Imperial Commissioner, the Governor-general and the Governor, and by their Excellencies to the Throne, as it is recorded; I have now had the honor to receive a despatch from the Imperial Commissioner,[*] the Governor-general, and the Governor as follows:—

"'The new Custom-house being a place of the "greatest importance, as it is there that the duties "are collected,—to give due weight to the office of "Collector, no time should be lost in repairing it; "but in the bustle of military movements, at the "present time when troops are assembling like the "clouds for number, the completion of its repairs "may be a difficult matter, at least to accomplish "all at once."

"It appears that there are 30 or more west-"coast boats and 30 or more trawling vessels, em-"ployed some time since, in exterminating the "Ningpo and Amoy rebels, and these will in a "day or two arrive at Chin-keang, in the work of "extermination. The five foreign-rigged vessels "and the fast crab and *low-mang* now at Chin-"keang may then, with an addition to their crews, "return to the Shanghae station and anchor off "Luh-kea-tsui to guard the approaches."

"I request you will instruct *Woo*, the Taoutae "at Shanghae, as soon as the vessels above-men-"tioned shall have arrived, to select one or two of "them, and to transact the Customs business in "respect of duties on board of these for the time "being; and whenever Shanghae shall be re-"captured and the New Customs-House repaired, "to resume business as heretofore.'

"On receipt of this by ourselves, the Governor-general and Governor, it became our duty to instruct you at your earliest convenience to write officially [to the Consuls] to act in obedience [to what is above detailed.]"

It is accordingly my duty to communicate to you a copy of this despatch with which I must trouble you to make yourself acquainted, and empower me to act.

A necessary communication addressed to H. B. M.'s Consul ALCOCK.

Heen-fung 3rd year, 9th month, 24th day.
(October 26th, 1853.)

Translated by;
(Signed) T. F. WADE, *Vice-Consul, Officiating Interpreter.*

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[*] The text requires this version, but it will be seen towards the end that the Imperial Commissioner addresses Instructions to be transmited to the other two High Officers.—*T. W.*

British Consulate,
*Shanghae, November 2d*, 1853.

ALCOCK, *Consul, &c., makes this Communication in reply:—*

I have this day received your Excellency's official communication dated the 26th October, informing me that you have been instructed as soon as certain vessels arrive to select one or two of them and to transact the Custom-house business, in respect of duties, on board, for the time being.

In reply, I have to state that my letters of the 10th and 15th ulto. will have already assured you of my readiness to enter into communication with you respecting the Duty question so soon as your Customs Establishment should be fairly reinstated.

As I cannot however take upon myself to decide whether that condition is satisfied by the selection you propose to make of a couple of Vessels, on board of which you are to transact the Customs business, while the City of Shanghae continues in possession of the Insurgents and trade is without any adequate protection, I must refer the whole matter to the decision of His Excellency H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary at Hongkong.

I shall accordingly transmit your communication by the Steamer which will leave to-morrow, and I doubt not in less than three or four weeks an answer will be received. In the meantime the British vessels already in the river for which engagements may have been entered into under the Provisional Rules, must be allowed to clear out under their conditions.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
*H. B. M.'s Consul.*

His Excellency Woo, *Taoutae, &c., &c.*

True Copies,
W. FITTOCK.

THE following letter arrived too late for insertion in our last issue:—

## LEW'S LETTER.

SATURDAY, *October 22d*, 1853.

MR. EDITOR,—I must acknowledge that Lew's letter of the 16th published in your paper of to-day and your editorial respecting it, make me feel very considerable interest on the subject.

The right to speak or publish one's thoughts on public matters might be questioned in some countries, but we Americans are very republican and are allowed great latitude especially on points affecting the public interest.

One thing I think most earnestly is, that while our Functionaries enjoin neutrality on others they ought to maintain it with great exacteness themselves, that the good opinion of the Chinese and the vantage ground already gained may not be forfeited and lost.

While I desire to sustain the character and prove myself worthy of the good opinion of our Consul and Commissioner, as all Americans should, yet if Lew's charges against them shall be sustained, I must say that my sympathies are with him, and my opinions on the matter similar to those of your own so energetically expressed in your editorial of to-day.

But does not charity hope all things? And therefore shall we not expect the Consul and Commissioner to be able to make this thing clear, and give a satisfactory account of their transactions in the premises, both to the public and to the government?

Furthermore, we feel disposed to allow them due credit for the humanity shown to the ex-Taoutai in saving his life and protecting him, for the time being, from the fury of his enemies. At this humanity rejoiced, and the writer, in common with many of his countrymen, was glad. The escape of the ex-Taoutai from their charge, and his going up to the Imperial army to join in the war, we must suppose was by stealth and not by their consent, or otherwise we could not but sympathise with Lew in his *charge* that they had forfeited their *pledge:* "That if they were allowed to save the ex-Taoutai's life he should in no way interfere with his operations," and if this charge be true I cannot help but feel great mortification and regret respecting it.

And as to the ex-Taoutai himself, every step he has taken since he ran away has only the more and more removed our sympathies from him, and caused us most heartily to wish he had been decapitated before he got out of the city! Was ever humanity so, lost to all sense of gratitude? He begged his life like a whining puppy, gave up his seals which a Chinese officer is not permitted to do only with his life, nor would the *Che Heen* do so, gave same intimations of joining the rebels, or returning to his native village on parole; but instead of honestly carrying out these pretensions, he turned round, and like a pusillanimous scamp brought an army against this city, is taking an active part in the war, and causing the sacrifice of many lives better than his own!

And more than this, one of his first acts after his unlawful escape was to threaten and purpose the execution of Mr. R., who had gone up to Silver Island; though one of Mr. R.'s own countrymen had only a few days previously, helped the old fellow over the city-wall when he escaped for his life. One says, "To return evil for good is devil-like," and surely he acted that part in this case!

As to the guns I must hope Lew's charge respecting them is a mistake, until the facts are proven: when I first heard of guns being taken, I at once felt indignant at the thought of foreigners attempting to play such a trick upon the Insurgents. The idea struck me, if it were true, that it must have been done by persons bribed by the ex-Taoutai, who presuming upon the kind regards of the Insurgents towards foreigners, was playing on them a game, which we would call a "Yankee trick"—So I went immediately and called on Lew, asked him if any foreigners had taken his guns, and told him by no means to let them do so, for they would not have authority from the officers of any nation to do such a thing, and that it would only be a swindling trick of their own!

Now, Mr. Editor, do you think we could admit such a thing to have been done by our officers themselves, and more that these guns were afterwards handed over by them to the ex-Taoutai to be employed against the city of which Lew was in possession, unless we had good evidence for the truthfulness of the charge?

Why, sir, such a course would be unpardonable, and how can we believe our officials guilty of it? Any one can see that such a course, without considering its unjustness, would inflict great injury upon all foreign interests especially American, and lower our country greatly in the good opinion of the rising dynasty. A few such tales as Lew tells respecting the ex-Taoutai and the cannon, will blast our fair prospects with "T'ae Ping Wang," unless these matters can be satisfactorily cleared up!

We love to see our officers and high functionaries standing perfectly upright on neutral ground, but if they do get so straight up as to lean over either way, we, for our own part prefer that they should lean towards the rising rather than the setting dynasty, and these I believe to be the sentiments of the great majority of my fellow countrymen. Most heartily do we desire the present Insurgents to keep possession of the city until T'ae Ping Wang gets possession.

AN AMERICAN.

*By* LAN, *Provisional Prefect of Sung-keang, and*
LEW, *Provisional Sub-prefect of Sung-keang.*

This important announcement is issued, because the Fuhkien and Canton thievish banditti have spread confusion in Shanghae, so that the residents have been reduced to dust and ashes; truly their crimes are aggravated, and their wickedness is extreme. On a previous day, the great officer sent a flying despatch on the subject to the emperor, and the supreme Will has now been received, to the effect that the head rebels only should be put to death, and those who have been forcibly constrained to aid should be treated with clemency. The Sacred virtue resembles Heaven, extremely abundant and all permeating. Hence the troops of the empire having collected here like a cloud, every general endeavours to exemplify the imperial benevolence. As it were, "leaving one side of the net open," they have already admonished the soldiers and militia-men, that they must not put people to death under false pretences; but these rebels being dull and unintelligent, have courted the vengeance of Heaven; and now we are about to employ hill-splitting great guns, that will sweep away this petty ball of a city, when we fear there will be a universal destruction of gems and stones, till the calamity will reach the fish in the ponds (i.e. the rebels); and as the residents in the suburbs will inevitably be laid prostrate in the dust, we cannot but commiserate their condition, and have accordingly issued this proclamation; that all you tradesmen and residents in the vicinity of the city wall may within three days, make a temporary removal, and not stand in the way of the military fire; when peace is restored, you can return again to your avocations, when we will console your sufferings. If any have the hardihood still to remain quietly in the great thoroughfares, they are certainly traitors in league with the thieves, and must be unsparingly annihilated. Be respectfully obedient, and give no cause for future regrets. A special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 9th month, 22d day. (Oct. 24.)

O.

*By* WOO, *by Imperial commission Intendant of Circuit, with military powers, for Shanghae, &c., in Keang-soo,*

KEIH, *Provisional Judge for Keang-soo, specially appointed to the charge of defending Tae-tsong and Shanghae, and exterminating the rebels, having control over the movements of all the troops,*

HOO, *by Imperial commission, Commander general and Military protector for E-chang, &c., in Hoo-pih, and*

LEW, *Director for Shan-se in the Board of Punishments, Imperially appointed to the management of military affairs.*

The neighbourhood of Shanghae is unsettled;
The black-haired race are reduced to misery and trodden in the dust,
Now we have brought the imperial troops to exterminate the rebels;
And the day is at hand when the thievish exhalations shall be completely allayed.
We now announce to you soldiers, militia-men, and camp-followers,
That you must strictly conform to military orders;
And the dwelling-houses of the people in the vicinity of the city,
You must on no account enter on your own responsibility;
Nor will you be permitted to plunder them of their property.
Wanton appropriation of private dwellings, and debanchery are severely prohibited.
If any dare to disobey this order,
Should the people kill them, they will not be called to account.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 9th month, 7th day. (Oct. 9.)

O.

*Issued by* HEU, *Provisional Lieutenant-governor.*

This is to inform you soldiers and militia-men,
That it especially behoves you respectfully to comply with the military orders.
Those who rob will be decapitated.
Those who seize and carry off the people or their animals, will be decapitated.
Those who debauch wives or daughters, will be decapitated.
Those who wantonly appropriate the houses of the people, will be decapitated.
If any dare to disrespect and transgress in these respects,
Should the people combine and kill them, no blame will be attached.

O.

## SAMQUA'S LAMENT.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my bluster!
This is the state of man: to-day he gains
By trade no end of dibbs, to-morrow flourishes,
And bears the Taou Tai's button grand upon him.
The third day, comes a row, a jolly row;
And—when he thinks, deluded man, full surely
His dollars are increasing—kicks him out,—
And then he falls, as I do. I have subsisted,
Like knowing cockney thieves. (those artful dodgers,)
This many summers on no end of moves;
But now I'm quite done brown: my crafty plans
At length have failed with me: and now have left me,
O'erreached and beat in savee, the well-earn'd scorn
Of honest men, who must for ever hate me.
I feel my eyes new opened. O, how foolish
Is that vain man, who trusts to lies and cunning!
There is, between the button we aspire to,
That ample fount of dollars, and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than wars or women have;
And when he falls, 'tis like a used-up squib,
Never to blaze again. O, now for ever,
Farewell the fertile squeeze, farewell sycee!
Farewell grand chop, and all the lofty words,
That made my station stunning! O farewell!
Farewell the chair of state, and the loud gong,
The red-umbrella, and all mummery,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of Taou Tai Woo!
And O ye customs' harpies! by whose means
The all-potent dollar always I obtained,
Farewell!—Old Samqua's occupation's gone.

## VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 21, | Mencius, | *for* Liverpool. |
| 21, | Balder, (Sw.) | ,, London. |
| 23, | Belliza, (Port.) | ,, Macao. |
| 24, | Eamont, | ,, Hongkong. |
| 24, | Iona, | ,, Hongkong. |
| 24, | Golden State, (Am.) | ,, London. |
| 25, | Spec, | ,, Ningpo. |
| 27, | P. Menshikoff, (Rs.) | ,, Japan. |
| 27, | Vancouver, (Am.) | ,, Foochow. |
| 29, | Fleetwood, (Am.) | ,, Boston. |
| 30, | Brenda, (Am.) | ,, Hongkong. |
| 30, | Robert, (Aus.) | ,, Macao. |
| Nov. 1, | Living Age, (Am.) | ,, New York. |
| 1, | Hussar, (Am.) | ,, New York. |
| 1, | Emu, | ,, Sydney. |
| 2, | Tartar, (Am.) | ,, California. |
| 2, | James Armstrong, | ,, London. |
| 2, | Typhoon, (Am.) | ,, London. |
| 3, | Panic, | ,, London. |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

*Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.*

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

*From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

*Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.*

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

Ague,
Asthma,
Billious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause,
&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 3s. 3d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

*N.B.*—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

## ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 4TH NOVEMBER, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been altogether unseasonable; for although the mean temperature does not appear greatly to exceed that of the mean of three years, the maximum has much exceeded that of previous years. The dampness and oppressiveness felt during the last week is much at variance with the clearness of the atmosphere peculiarly characteristic of this season. How will our friends feel the change if frost appears in eight or ten days, as is no uncommon occurrence?

### TABLE
### MEAN DAILY READINGS
### OF
### BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

| October. | | Barometer. | | Aneroid. | Thermometer. | | | Wind. | | Rain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Day of Month.* | *Day of Week.* | 1853 | *Mean of 3 years* | 1853 | 1853 *Mean* | 1853 *Minimum* | *Mean of 3 years* | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | *Mean of 3 years* |
| 29 | S. | 30.41 | 30.28 | 30.32 | 63.5 | 60.0 | 68.5 | N.E. to E.S.E. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | S. | 30.29 | 30.27 | 30.20 | 68.0 | 59.0 | 65.0 | S. to S.E. | N.N.E. | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 31 | M. | 30.24 | 30.26 | 30.14 | 68.0 | 65.0 | 65.5 | S.S.E. | E.N.E. to E. | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| NOVEMBER. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tu. | 30.20 | 30.24 | 30.13 | 67.3 | 65.0 | 65.5 | N.W. to N.N.W. | N.N.E. to E.N.E. | 0.29 | 0.31 |
| 2 | W. | 30.26 | 30.20 | 30.07 | 67.5 | 63.0 | 67.5 | N.W. to S.E. | E. by N. to E.N.E. | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| 3 | Th. | 30.12 | 30.20 | 30.03 | 67.5 | 65.0 | 63.0 | W.N.W. | E. | 0.06 | 0.10 |
| 4 | F. | 30.22 | 30.23 | 30.13 | 64.5 | 63.0 | 63.0 | W.N.W. to E. | E. by S. to E. | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Shanghae, 5th Nov., 1853.] | | | | Mean | 66.6 | | 65.4 | | Total | 0.42 | 0.41 |

*N.B.*—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 29 | Menam | B. bark | 472 | Andrew | Sydney | Aug.— | Ballast | Lindsay and Co. |
| ,, 29 | Ala | A. bark | 460 | Remmington | New York | May — | General | Bull, Nye and Co. |
| ,, 30 | Herselia | A. bark | 310 | Hallet | Hongkong | Oct. 2 | Sundries | Bull, Nye and Co. |
| Nov. 1 | M. of Londondery | B. ship | 809 | Williams | Sydney | Aug.— | Ballast | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| ,, 1 | Eliza Ann | B. bark | 258 | Smellie | Amoy | Oct. — | Sugar | Watson and Co. |
| ,, 3 | Clyde | B. ship | 783 | Murdock | Hongkong | Oct. 3 | Sundries | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| ,, 3 | Parana | B. ship | 326 | Pringle | Liverpool | May 26 | General | Reiss and Co. |
| ,, 3 | Fleetwood *W.* | A. ship | 663 | Dale | Put back | | Tea, &c. | Augustine Heard & Co. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Capta[illegible] | [illegible]estination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 28 | Vancouver | A. ship | 530 | Lunt | Foochow | Ballast | Russell and Co. |
| ,, 28 | Gambia | B. ship | 567 | Anderson | Amoy | Sundries | Watson and Co. |
| ,, 29 | James Armstrong | B. bark | 441 | Elliot | London | Tea, &c. | Reiss and Co. |
| ,, 29 | Living Age | A. ship | 727 | Holms | Hongkong | Tea, &c. | Russell and Co. |
| ,, 29 | Hussar | A. ship | 721 | Lucas | New York | Tea, &c. | Russell and Co. |
| ,, 29 | Fleetwood | A. ship | 663 | Dale | Boston | Tea, &c. | Augustine Heard & Co. |
| ,, 29 | Brenda | A. schr | 295 | Stone | Hongkong | Sundries | Russell and Co. |
| ,, 29 | Robert | Aus. bk | 302 | Camelli | Macao | Sundries | Captain. |
| ,, 31 | Emu | B. bark | 308 | Harris | Sydney | Tea, &c. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| ,, 31 | Tartar | A. ship | 706 | Goodwin | San Francisco | General | Smith, King and Co. |
| ,, 31 | Typhoon | A. ship | 1611 | Salter | London | Tea, &c. | Mackenzie, Bros. & Co. |
| Nov. 1 | Lady Mary Wood | B. str. | 296 | Jamieson | Hongkong | Silk, &c. | E. Warden, P.&O. Agent. |
| ,, 2 | Panic | B. bark | 468 | Ingleton | London | Tea, &c. | Hargreaves and Co. |
| ,, 3 | Huntingdon | A. ship | 385 | Jones | New York | Tea, &c. | Wetmore and Co. |

PASSENGERS—Per *Lady Mary Wood,*—1st class—Hon'ble. H. Marshall and servant, Messrs. C. D. Mackenzie and servant, James Hogg and servant, W. Crampton, T. B. Rutherford, Waldemar de Bodisco, W. T. Bridges and servant, J. A. Olding, and servant, D. Byramjee, Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw and servant, 1 Chinaman, 2 women, 1 child of 10 years old, 2 under 3 years, 2 infants (free), 1 male and 2 female servants, 5 Chinese and servants—2nd class—2 servants—on deck—8 Chinese, 1 Lascar.

## SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

### MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | C'tom House Nos. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ala | | Oct. 29 | A. bark | 460 | Remmington | Bull, Nye and Co. | | |
| Argonaut | | Oct. 13 | A. ship | 575 | Hale | Smith, King and Co. | | |
| Aurora | | Sep. 1 | Sp. bg. | 125 | Villar | Russell and Co. | Manila | |
| Bay State | | Sep. 26 | A. ship | 600 | Simmons | Russell and Co. | | |
| Clyde | 820 | Nov. 3 | B. ship | 783 | Murdock | Dent, Beale and Co. | | |
| Confucius | | Sep. 28 | A. str. | 450 | Dearborn | Russell and Co. | | |
| Countess of Seafield | 810 | Oct. 4 | B. bark | 492 | Brown | Smith, Kennedy and Co. | London | Early |
| Eliza Ann | 819 | Nov. 1 | B. bark | 286 | Smellie | Watson and Co. | | |
| Eydrossie | | Oct. 26 | D. bark | 298 | Barneveld | Watson and Co. | | |
| Favorite | | Aug. 18 | S. ship | 430 | Tom-chone | Gilman, Bowman & Co. | | |
| Fleetwood *W.* | | Nov. 3 | A. ship | 663 | Dale | Augustine Heard & Co. | Boston | Early |
| Herselia | | Oct. 30 | A. bark | 310 | Hallet | Bull, Nye and Co. | | |
| Jennet | | Oct. 1 | A. bark | 247 | Mix, | Captain. | | |
| Mandarin | 814 | Oct. 15 | B. bark | 344 | Symons | Smith, Kennedy & Co. | Sydney | Early |
| M. of Londondery | 817 | Nov. 1 | B. ship | 809 | Williams | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| Menam | 818 | Oct. 29 | B. bark | 472 | Andrew | Lindsay and Co. | London | Early |
| Mystery | | Aug. 30 | A. ship | 1130 | Peterson | Smith, King and Co. | London | Early |
| Parana | 821 | Nov. 3 | B. ship | 326 | Pringle | Reiss and Co. | | |
| San Benito | | Sep. 18 | Sp. bg. | 135 | Domingues | Russell and Co. | Manila | |
| Snow Squall | | Oct. 2 | A. ship | 750 | Bursley | Wetmore and Co. | | |
| Star of the Union | | Sep. 26 | A. ship | 1050 | Willis | Augustine Heard & Co. | New York | Early |
| Syren | | Sep. 20 | D. bark | 210 | Lewis | Watson and Co. | Amoy | Early |
| Time *W.* | | Aug. 23 | B. schr | 96 | Chape | T. Lacy. | | |
| Walter | | Oct. 4 | Sw. bk. | 350 | Norellus | Russell and Co. | | |
| Willem de Eerste | | Oct. 1 | D. ship | 686 | Niedfeld | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | | |
| William the IV. | | ,, ,, | B. bark | 176 | *Laid up* | H. H. Warden. | Heaving down | hulk |
| Wings of the Morning | | Oct. 1 | A. ship | 915 | Lovell | Smith, King and Co. | New York | Early |

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars;*—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars;*—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars;*—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.*—Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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